

ANN

Plants or vegetables are the principal part of the third day's work. They are the first *procreat*, which is the word of *animation*. *Bacon's Natural History*, cent. v.

2. The state of being enlivened.

ANIMATE. *adj.* [from *animare*.] That which has the power of giving life, or animating.

ANIMATOR. *n. f.* [from *animare*.] That which gives life; that which implants a principle of life.

Those bodies being of a congenious nature, do readily receive the impressions of their motor, and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform themselves to situations, wherein they best unite to their *animator*. *Brown's Vul. Err.* b. ii. c. 2.

ANIMOSE. *adj.* [from *animositas*, Lat.] Full of spirit; hot; vehement. *Dict.*

ANIMOSENES. *n. f.* [from *animositas*.] Spirit; heat; vehemence of temper. *Dict.*

ANIMOSITY. *n. f.* [from *animositas*, Lat.] Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity. It implies rather the disposition to break out into outrages, than the outrage itself.

They were fure to bring passion, animosity, and malice enough of their own, what evidence fover they had from others. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

If there is not some method found out for allaying these heats and animosities among the fair sex, one does not know to what outrages they may proceed. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 23.

No religious sect ever carried their averfions for each other to greater heights than our state parties have done; who, the more to inflame their passions, have mixed religious and civil animosities together; borrowing one of their appellations from the church. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England man*.

ANISE. *n. f.* [from *anifum*, Lat.] A species of apium or parsley, with large sweet fcented feeds. This plant is not worth propagating in England for use, because the feeds can be had much better and cheaper from Italy. *Willar*.

The feed of this plant has a sweetish taste, intermixed with something pungent and bitter, is reputed an aromattick, and prescribed not barely as a carminative against wind, but also as a pectoral, stomachick, and digestive. *Chambers*.

Ye pay the tithes of mint, and *anise*, and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. *Matt.* xxv. 23.

ANKER. *n. f.* [from *anker*, Dut.] A liquid measure chiefly used at Amsterdam. It is the fourth part of the awm, and contains two ftekans: each ftekan confifts of sixteen mingles; the mingle being equal to two of our wine quarts. *Chambers*.

ANKLE. *n. f.* [from *anclor*, Sax. *anckel*, Dutch.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

One of his ankles was much fwelled and ulcerated on the infide, in feveral places. *Wifeman*.

My fimple fyftem fhall fuppofe,
That Alma enters at the toes;
That then she mounts by juft degrees
Up to the ankles, legs and knees. *Prior*.

ANKLE-BONE. *n. f.* [from *ankle* and *bone*.] The bone of the ankle.

The fhin-bone, from the knee to the inftep, is made by fhadowing one half of the leg with a fingle fhadow, the ankle-bone will fhew itfelf by a fhadow given underneath, as the knee. *Peacham on Drawing*.

ANALIST. *n. f.* [from *annals*.] A writer of annals.

I wonder my author fhould be offended, efpecially fince their own *annals* have given the fame title to that of *Syrrium*. *Asterb*.

ANNALS. *n. f.* [from *annus*, Lat.] Hiftories digefted in the exact order of time; narratives in which every event is recorded under its proper year.

Could you with patience hear, or I relate,
O nymph! the tedious *annals* of our fate!
Through fuch a train of woes if I fhould run,
The day wou'd fooner than the tale be done! *Dryd. Virg.*

We are affured, by many glorious examples in the *annals* of our religion, that every one, in the like circumftances of diftrefs, will not act and argue thus; but thus will every one be tempted to act. *Rogers's Sermons*.

ANNATS. *n. f.* [from *annatus*, Lat.] 1. First fruits; because the rate of first fruits paid of fpiritual livings, is after one year's profit. *Cowell*.

2. Maffes laid in the Romifh church for the fpace of a year, or for any other time, either for the foul of a perfon deceased, or for the benefit of a perfon living. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

TO ANNEAL. *v. a.* [from *anneal*, Sax.] 1. To heat glafs, that the colours laid on it may pierce through. But when thou doft *anneal* in glafs thy ftory,
— then the light and glory
More rev'rend grows, and more doth win,
Which elfe fhews wat'rifh, bleak, and thin. *Herbert*.

When you purpofe to *anneal*, take a plate of iron made fit for the oven; or, for want thereof, take a blue ftone, which being made fit for the aforefaid oven, lay it upon the crofs bars of iron. *Peacham on Drawing*.

Which her own inward fymmetry reveal'd,
And like a picture fhone, in glafs *anneal'd*. *Dryden's Fables*.

ANN

2. To heat glafs after it is blown, that it may not break.

3. To heat any thing in fuch a manner as to give it the true temper.

TO ANNEX. *v. a.* [from *annectere*, Lat. *annexor*, Fr.] 1. To unite to at the end; as, he *annexed* a codicil to his will.

2. To unite, as, a fmaller thing to a greater; as, he *annexed* a province to his kingdom.

3. To unite *a paffiori*; annexion always prefuppofing fomething; thus we may fay, punifhment is *annexed* to guilt; but not guilt to punifhment.

Concerning fate or deftiny, of which the opinions of thofe learned men, that have written thereof, may be fafely received, had they not therunto *annexed* and fattened an inevitable neceffity, and made it more general and univerfally powerful than it is. *Raleigh's History of the World*.

Nations will decline fo low
From virtue, which is reafon, that no wrong,
But juftice, and fome fatal curfe *annex'd*,
Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton's Par. Loft*.

I mean not the authority, which is *annexed* to your office; I fpeak of that only which is inborn and inherent to your perfon. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication*.

He cannot but love virtue wherever it is, and *annex* happinefs always to the exercife of it. *Asterbury's Sermons*.

The temporal reward is *annexed* to the bare performance of the action, but the eternal to the obedience. *Rogers's Sermons*.

ANNEX. *n. f.* [from *annex*.] The thing annexed; addition.

Failing in his firft attempt to be but like the higheft in heaven, he hath obtained of men to be the fame on earth, and hath accordingly affumed the *annexes* of divinity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. i. c. 10.

ANNEXATION. *n. f.* [from *annex*.] 1. Conjunction; addition.

If we can return to that charity and peaceable mindednefs, which Chrift fo vehemently recommends to us, we have his own promife, that the whole body will be full of light. *Matt.* vi. that all other chriftian virtues will, by way of concomitance or *annexation*, attend them. *Flammond's Fundamentals*.

2. Union; coalition; conjunction.

How thefe *annexations* of benefices firft came into the church, whether by the prince's authority, or the pope's licence, is a very great difpute. *Ayliffe's Parergon* *Juris Canonici*.

ANNEXION. *n. f.* [from *annex*.] The act of annexing; addition.

It is neceffary to engage the fears of men, by the *annexion* of fuch penalties as will overbalance temporal pleafure. *Rogers*.

ANNEXMENT. *n. f.* [from *annex*.] 1. The act of annexing.

2. The thing annexed.

When it falls,
Each fmall *annexment*, petty confequence,
Attends the boift'rous ruin. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

ANNHILABLE. *adj.* [from *annihilare*.] That which may be reduced to nothing; that which may be put out of exiftence.

TO ANNHILATE. *v. a.* [from *annihilare*, Lat.] 1. To reduce to nothing; to put out of exiftence.

It is impoffible for any body to be utterly *annihilated*; but that as it was the work of the omnipotency of God, to make fomething of nothing; fo it requir'd the like omnipotency to turn fomething into nothing. *Bacon's Nat. Hift.* N° 100.

Thou taught'ft me, by making me
Love her, who doth neglect both me and thee,
T' invent and praftife this one way, *annihilate* all three. *Dome*.

He depaired of God's mercy; he, by a decollation of all hope, *annihilated* his mercy. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. i. c. 2.

Whole friendfhip can ftand againft affaults, ftrong enough to *annihilate* the friendfhip of puny minds; fuch an one has reached true confancy. *South*.

Some imagined, water fufficient to a deluge was created, and, when the bufinefs was done, difbanded, and *annihilated*. *Woodward's Natural History*.

2. To deftroy, fo as to make the thing otherwife than it was.

The flood that hath altered, deformed, or rather *annihilated*, this place, fo as no man can find any mark or memory thereof. *Raleigh's History of the World*.

3. To annul; to deftroy the agency of any thing.

There is no reafon, that any one commonwealth fhould *annihilate* that whereupon the whole world has agreed. *Hooker*.

ANNHILATION. *n. f.* [from *annihilare*.] The act of reducing to nothing. The ftate of being reduced to nothing.

God hath his influence into the very effence of things, without which their utter *annihilation* could not choofe but follow. *Hooker*, b. v. § 50.

That knowledge, which as fpirits we obtain,
Is to be valu'd in the midft of pain:
Annihilation were to lofe heav'n more;
We are not quite exil'd, where thought can fear. *Dryden*.

ANNIVERSARY. *n. f.* [from *anniversarius*, Lat.] 1. A day celebrated as it returns in the courfe of the year.

For encouragement to follow the example of martyrs, the primitive

ANN

primitive chriftians met at the places of their martyrdom, to praife God for them, and to obferve the *anniversary* of their fufferings. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Difc. on Romifh Idolatry*.

2. The act of celebration, or performance, in honour of the anniversary day.

Dome had never feen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable *anniversaries*. *Dryden*.

3. *Anniversary* is an office in the Romifh church, celebrated not only once a year, but which ought to be faid daily through the year, for the foul of the deceased. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

ANNIVERSARY. *adj.* [from *anniversarius*, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly.

The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, moft constantly finifhing its *anniversary* viciffitudes. *Ray*.

They deny giving any worfhip to a creature, as inconsistent with chriftianity; but confefs the honour and esteem for the martyrs, which they exprefs by keeping their *anniversary* days, and recommending their example. *Stillingfleet's Defence*.

ANNO DOMINI. [Lat.] In the year of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1751; that is, in the feventeen hundred and fifty firft year from the birth of our Saviour.

ANNOISANCE. *n. f.* [from *annoy*, but not now in ufe.] It hath a double fignification, being as well for any hurt done either to a publick place, as highway, bridge, or common river, or to a private, by laying any thing that may breed infection, by encroaching, or fuch like means; as alfo, for the writ that is brought upon this tranfgreffion. See *NUSANCE*, the word now ufed. *Blount*.

ANNOLIS. *n. f.* An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTATION. *n. f.* [from *annotare*, Lat.] Explications or remarks written upon books; notes.

It might appear very improper to publifh *annotations*, without the text itfelf whereunto they relate. *Boyle*.

ANNOTATOR. *n. f.* [Lat.] A writer of notes, or annotations; a fcholaft; a commentator.

I have not that refpect for the *annotators*, which they generally meet with in the world. *Felton on the Clafficks*.

TO ANNOYANCE. *v. a.* [from *annoyere*, Fr. *annoyance*, Lat.] 1. To publifh; to proclaim.

Of the Mefiah I have heard foretold
By all the prophets; of thy birth at length
Announc'd by Gabriel with the firft I knew. *Paradife Reg.*

2. To pronounce; to declare by a judicial fentence.

Thofe, mighty Jove, mean time, thy glorious care,
Who model nations, publifh laws, *announce*
Or life or death. *Prior*.

TO ANNOY. *v. a.* [from *annoyere*, Fr.] To incommode; to vex; to teaze; to moleft.

Woe to poor man; each outward thing *annoys* him;
He heaps in inward grief, that moft deftroys him. *Sidney*.

Her joyous prefence and fweet company,
In full content he there did long enjoy;
No wicked envy, nor vile jealousy,
His dear delights were able to *annoy*. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houfes thick, and fiewers, *annoy* the air,
Forth iffuing on a fummer's morn to breathe
Among the pleafant villages, and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight.

Milton's Paradise Loft, b. ix. l. 445.

Infects feldom ufe their offensive weapons, unlefs provoked:
let them but alone, and *annoy* them not. *Ray on the Creation*.

ANNOY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Injury; moleftation; trouble.

Sleep, Richmond, fleep in peace, and wake in joy;
Good angels guard thee from the boar's *annoy*. *Shakespeare*, R. III.

All pain and joy is in their way;
The things we fear bring lefs *annoy*
Than fear, and hope brings greater joy;
But in themfelves they cannot ftay. *Dome*.

What then remains, but, after paff *annoy*,
To take the good viciffitude of joy. *Dryden's Fables*.

ANNOYANCE. *n. f.* [from *annoy*.] 1. That which annoys; that which hurts.

A grain, a duft, a gnat, a wand'ring hair,
Any *annoyance* in that precious fenfe. *Shakespeare*, King Jehu.

Crows, ravens, rooks, and magpies, are great *annoyances* to corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

2. The ftate of being annoyed; or act of annoying.

The fpite venom of their poifoned hearts breaketh out to the *annoyance* of others. *Hooker*, b. v. § 2.

The greateft *annoyance* and difturbance of mankind, has been from one of thofe two things, force or fraud. *South*.

For the further *annoyance* and terror of any befieged place, they would throw into it dead bodies. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

ANNOYER. *n. f.* [from *to annoy*.] The perfon that annoys.

ANNUAL. *adj.* [from *annuus*, Fr. from *annus*, Lat.] 1. That which comes yearly.

Annual for me, the grape, the rofe, renew,
The juice neftareous, and the balmy dew. *Pope's Eff. on M.*

2. That which is reckoned by the year.

The king's majesty
Does purpofe honour to you; to which

ANO

A thoufand pounds a year, *annual* fupport. *Shakespeare*, Henry VIII.

Out of his grace he adds.
That which lafts only a year.

3. The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are *annual*, feemeth to be caufed by the over-expect of the fap; which being prevented, they will fuperannuate, if they ftand warm. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 448.

Every tree may, in fome fenfe, be faid to be an *annual* plant, both leaf, flower, and fruit, proceeding from the coat that was fuperinduced over the wood the laft year. *Ray on the Creation*.

ANNUALLY. *adv.* [from *annual*.] Yearly; every year.

By two drachms, they thought it fufficient to fignify a heart; because the heart at one year weigheth two drachms, that is, a quarter of an ounce; and unto fifty years *annually* increafeth the weight of one drachm. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. v. c. 20.

The whole ftrengh of a nation is the utmoft that a prince can raife *annually* from his fubjects. *Swift*.

ANNUITANT. *n. f.* [from *annuity*.] He that poffeffes or receives an annuity.

ANNUITY. *n. f.* [from *annuit*, Fr.] 1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years. The differences between a rent and an *annuity* are, that every rent is going out of land; but an *annuity* charges only the granter, or his heirs, that have affets by defcent. The fecond difference is, that, for the recovery of an *annuity*, no action lies, but only the writ of *annuity* againft the granter, his heirs, or fuccelfors; but of a rent, the fame actions lie as do of land. The third difference is, that an *annuity* is never taken for affets, becaufe it is no freehold in law; nor fhall be put in execution upon a ftatute merchant, ftatute ftaple, or elegit, as a rent may. *Cowell*.

2. A yearly allowance.

He was generally known to be the fon of one earl, and brother to another, who fupplied his expence, beyond what his *annuity* from his father would bear. *Clarendon*.

TO ANNUAL. *v. a.* [from *annuus*.] 1. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to abolifh.

That which gives force to the law, is the authority that enacts it; and whoever deftroys this authority, does, in effect, *annul* the law. *Rogers's Sermons*.

2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

Light the pure work of God to me's extingh,
And all her various objects of delight
Annul'd, which might in part my grief have eas'd. *Milton's Samfon Agoniftes*, l. 72.

ANNULAR. *adj.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] In the form of a ring.

That they might not, in bending the arm or leg, rife up, he has tied them to the bones by *annular* ligaments. *Cheyne*.

ANNULARY. *adj.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] In the form of rings.

Because continual refpiration is neceffary, the wind-pipe is made with *annular* cartilages, that the fides of it may not flag and fall together. *Ray on the Creation*.

ANNULET. *n. f.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] 1. A little ring.

2. [In heraldry.] A difference or mark of diftinction, which the fifth brother of any family ought to bear in his coat of arms.

3. *Annulets* are alfo a part of the coat-armour of feveral families; they were anciently reputed a mark of nobility and jurifdiction, it being the cuftom of prelates to receive their inveftiture *per baculum & annulem*.

4. [In architecture.] The fmall fquare members, in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round, are called *annulets*.

5. *Annulet* is alfo ufed for a narrow flat moulding common to other parts of the column; fo called, becaufe it encompasses the column round. *Chambers*.

TO ANNUNERATE. *v. a.* [from *annumerare*, Lat.] To add to a former number; to unite to fomething beforementioned.

ANNUNERATION. *n. f.* [from *annumeratio*, Lat.] Addition to a former number.

TO ANNUNCIATE. *v. a.* [from *annunciare*, Lat.] To bring tidings; to relate fomething that has fallen out: a word not in popular ufe.

ANNUNCIATION DAY. *n. f.* [from *annunciatio*.] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's falutation of the bleffed virgin; folemnized with us on the twenty-fifth of March.

Upon the day of the *annunciation*, or Lady-day, meditate on the incarnation of our bleffed Saviour; and fo upon all the feftivals of the year. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion*.

ANODYNE. *adj.* [from *an* and *odyn*.] That which has the power of mitigating pain.

Yet durft fhe not too deeply probe the wound,
As hoping ftill the nobler parts were found:
But ftrove with *anodynes* t' affuage the smart,
And mildly thus her med'cine did impart. *Dryd. Hind and P.*

Anodynes, or abaters of pain of the alimentary kind, are fuch things as relax the tenfion of the affected nervous fibres, as decoctions of emollient fubftances; thofe things which deftroy the particular acrimony which occasions the pain, or what deadens the fenfation of the brain, by procuring fleep. *Arbutnot*.

TO ANOINT. *v. a.* [from *an* and *oin*, part. *oint*, *oinet*, Fr.] 1. To rub over with unctuous matter, as oil, or unguents.

Anointed